IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Insert as the first paragraph of the specification the following sentence:

This application is a continuation-in-part application of Serial No. 08/978,277, filed November 25, 1997 which issued on June 24, 2003 as U.S. Patent No. 6,582,956 which is a continuation application of Serial No. 08/665,401 filed June 18, 1996, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/635,121 filed April 19, 1996 which issued on June 8, 1999 as U.S.Pat. No.5,910,442.

On page 21, replace the brief description of Figure 54 with the following brief description of Figure 54:

FIGURE 54. Sequence similarity between SSeCKS (SEQ ID NO:4; amino acid residues 468-496) and the Abl-binding domain in pRb (SEQ ID NO: 21; amino acid residues 780-834. Identical a.a. residues (vertical lines) or similarly charged residues (colons) are shown for the SSeCKS and newt Rb (Genbank accession # Y09226) (SEQ ID NO: 21).

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 28 with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention further provides for antibodies, including monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, directed toward the proteins of the invention, and prepared by standard techniques known in the art. As described herein, monoclonal antibodies capable of binding to the SSeCKS protein (Figure 50) were generated using routine methods, such as those described below.

Monoclonal antibodies include those produced by the hybridoma cell lines designated 94A3 ~~(ATCC NO. )~~; 78H11~~(ATCC NO. )~~; 82B3 ~~(ATCC NO. )~~; and 31A3 ~~(ATCC NO. )~~.

Please replace the last paragraph on page 89, which continues on page 90, with the following paragraph:

Mapping of SSeCKS, as referred to herein as Gravin. Rodent SSeCKS and human Gravin/AKAP12 show 83% identity over the first ~1000 a.a., <20% similarity over the next ~500 a.a., and identity in two 15-a.a. stretches at the C-termini, one of which encodes a PKA anchoring site (Nauert et al., 1997, Curr. Biol. 7:52-62). Full-length SSeCKS cDNA recognizes Gravin mRNA under conditions of stringent hybridization (Gelman et al., 2000, Histochem. J. 32:13-26). Using a Gravin cDNA probe, human gravin was mapped by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) to chromosome 6q24-25.2 (Fig. 43). These map coordinates are confirmed by microsatellite markers (Sanger Sequencing Centre, UK). Secondary hybridization signals were not detected which might reflect a second family member. FISH analysis using a full-length SSeCKS cDNA probe identified the same, singular region. Moreover, mouse SSeCKS maps to the Tsga12 locus at the centromeric end of chromosome 10p, which is syntenic with human chromosome 6q24-27[4] ~~(Mouse Genome Informatics Web Site; http://www.informatics.jax.org/)~~, strongly suggesting that SSeCKS and Gravin/AKAP12 are orthologues. Deletions in this region are associated with advanced, non-organ confined prostate cancer cases (Isaacs, et al., 1994, Quant. Biol. 59:653-659; Nupponen et al., 1998, Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 101:53-57; Alers et al., 2000, Lab. Investig. 80:931-942; Crundwell et al., 1996, Int. J. Cancer 69:295-300; Bookstein, et al., 1997, Br. J. Urol. 79(Suppl 1):28-36; Srikantan et al.,

1999, Int. J. Cancer 84:331-335; Visakorpi, T., 1999, Ann. Chir. Gynaecol. 88:11-16; Cunningham et al., 1996, Cancer Res. 56:4475-4482; Cooney et al., 1996, Cancer Res. 56:4150-4153; Visakorpi et al., 1995, Cancer Res. 55:342-347), indicating a possible role for SSeCKS/Gravin in prostate oncogenesis.